United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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Inspection Report

Mike Mc Clelland
Mcclelland'S Critters
753 County Road 6618
Banks, AL 36005

Customer ID: **7051**
Certificate: **64-C-0185**
Site: 001
MIKE MC CLELLAND

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: Jul-02-2014

2.40 (b) (2)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

***Sophia the tiger's right eye is draining with a yellowish substance and the third eyelid is reddend in color. The owner stated that this has been an ongoing problem since it ws treated in January. They also stated that they hadn't contacted the attending veterinarian since then about the animals condition. After the inspection the owner was instructed to contact the attending veterinarian about the eye and the veterinarian has prescribed drops for the felines eye as treatment. When I contacted the veterinarian he stated that he had not spoken to the owner in a while. The veterinarian was also asked about the several deaths that have occurred in the last year and he stated that the owner has not contacted him about any deaths at the facility. The owner is not communicating with the veterinarian about the health concerns of his animals. As a result the animals are going extended periods of time without adequate veterinary care. The owner must consult their attending veterinrian on health concerns of the animals in a timely manner in order to provide the proper preventatives and treatments to ensure good health and well-being of the animals. Correct from this day forward.

3.75 (a)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

***The olive baboon's enclosure had perches, platforms, structural and support beams that had been chewed through. The chewed support beams integrity may be compromised and could cause injury to the animal or allow the animal to escape. Housing facilities for nonhuman primates must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound for the species of nonhuman primates housed in them. They must be kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering. Correct by July 24, 2014.

***The rhesus macaque's fencing was pulled up under the den from the inside and a hole was made that exited to the outside of the enclosure. Something has been coming in and out of the enclosure and this hole could be an exit point for the macaque as well. Housing facilities for nonhuman primates must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound for the species of nonhuman primates housed in them. They must be kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering. Correct by July 24, 2014.

Prepared By: ANNETTE CHAPMAN, D.V.M.

ANNETTE CHAPMAN, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care **Date:**

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 6048 Jul-03-2014

Received By: (b)(6),(b)(7)(c) **Date:**

Title: Jul-03-2014

Inspection Report Explanation: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_welfare/downloads/IR_Explanation.pdf

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3.75 (c) (1) (i)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

***The bonnet macaque and black spider monkey's guillitine doors to there dens is rusted and needs to replaced and/or repaired. The surfaces of housing facilities including perches, shelves, swings, boxes, houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures or objects within the facility must be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitization, or that affects the structural strength of the surface for the health and well-being of the animals. Correct by July 17, 2014

3.75 (c) (3)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

***In the brown lemurs enclosure on the perch and on the ground there was an excessive amount of old feces. Hard surfaces with which nonhuman primates come in contact must be spot-cleaned daily and sanitized to prevent accumulation of excreta or disease hazards. If the species scent mark, the surfaces must be sanitized or replaced at regular intervals as determined by the attending veterinarian in accordance with generally accepted professional and husbandry practices. Floors made of dirt, absorbent bedding, sand, gravel, grass, or other similar material, and planted enclosures must be raked or spot-cleaned with sufficient frequency to ensure all animals the freedom to avoid contact with excreta. Correct by July 5, 2014.

3.125

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

***In the goats primary enclosure there is a large mound of cut down trees and limbs that had not been removed. There are several pointy sticks and jagged pieces of wood that could potentially injure the animals contained within the enclosure. These items should be removed to ensure the animals safety in their primary enclosure.

***In a primary enclosure containing one wolf housed in a dog pen next to the main trailer where people check-in to the park there are holes being dug by the fence line by the wolf. In one hole they had attempted to fill it the holes but the wolf has dug several more holes that haven't been filled. If the animal continues to dig without the holes being filled he will soon be able to escape his enclosure. Corrected immediately by relocating animal to a more secure enclosure.

***In the lions, tigers and the wolves enclosure there is an abundance of foliage and trees growing on the fence line causing the barbed wire to come down and pulling at the fence. It also makes the fence line virtually impossible to observe and inspect completely for deficiencies. There were dead trees that had fallen on the fence that haven't been removed and several 3 foot kick-ins have been removed and haven't been replaced.

***The fence for Tabitha the tiger is barely 10 feet on the open side. Being that she is highly aggressive her enclosure definitely needs to be repaired as soon as possible.

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*** The wolves enclosure can't be visualized in the rear because it is overgrown and there could be several deficiencies like at the front of the enclosure. The wolves enclosure has an opening under the gate that could allow the escape of the wolves. Also since the enclosure is overgrown you can't count the animals contained within.

***In several lock-out pens for the tiger's there were holes under the fence line and there is a tree that is so close to the fence line that a tiger could climb up and out.

***There was a chain link fence added to the top of a tigers enclosure that was not securely fastened to the old fence leaving a gap in the fence line. This could allow the animal to escape.

The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals. The fencing for the tigers and lions should be at least 8 ft tall with a closed top, 12 feet tall with a 3 foot kick-in or 16 feet tall straight up. Correct by July 31, 2014.

3.127 (d)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

***A wolf that was being housed in a dog pen in the front of the facility where the public checks in doesn't have a 3 ft. barrier and the public can put their hands right on the cage.

***The perimeter fence for the tigers, lions, wolves, bears, cougars and leopards was open when we arrived. There was no one around that worked with the facility. We had been there 10 minutes before the wife walked over to lock the gate. Other guest had arrived in the meantime. Anybody could have walked right in with the dangerous animals before the owner would have realized.

All outdoor housing facilities must be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. Fences less than 8 feet high for potentially dangerous animals such as large felines (e.g., lions, tigers, leopards, cougars, etc.), bears, wolves, rhinoceros, and elephants, or less than 6 feet high for other animals must be approved in writing by the Administrator. The fence must be constructed so that it protects the animals in the facility by restricting animals and unauthorized persons from going through it or under it and having contact with the animals in the facility, and so that it can function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility. It must be of sufficient distance from the outside of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and animals or persons outside the perimeter fence. Such fences less than 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosure must be approved in writing by the Administrator. Corrected immediately.

3.129 (b)

FEEDING.

***The food fed to the lions, tigers, bears and wolves are not being placed in food receptacles. Instead the food is being placed on the concrete that has dirt and grass on it. In one tigers enclosure the food and the animals feces were in close proximity on the ground. The coatimundi has a feeder that is dirty and

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soiled. The area in which the food is placed is not clean and in times is subjected' to feces and pest like ants. Food, and food receptacles, if used, shall be sufficient in quantity and located so as to be accessible to all animal's in the enclosure and shall be placed so as to minimize contamination. Food receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times. Correct by July 17, 2014.

3.131 (c) **REPEAT**

SANITATION.

***In the tigers enclosure there is a big metal bucket that is being used as a platform but in 100 deg. F weather it is a dangerous object. They animals didn't lay on it and if they did they would get burned.

***In the goats enclosure there are several strands of green hay bale twine scattered across the ground and it needs to be removed from the enclosure.

The items and anything that could potentially harm or injure the animals should be removed from the enclosures. The premises shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth.

The exit interview was conductd with the owner.

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